(XXXIXth YEAR.) THE (No. 1910.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 21, 1783.

LONDON, *May* 21.

DURING the late war there has been a remarkable contraſt between ſome of the French officers, many of whom have acted with the moſt conſummate wiſdom and bravery, while others have behaved in a mean and cowardly manner, for which they have been condemned to die. Among thoſe who have behaved well no one appears more conſpicuous than Monſ. Suffrein, who follows the Engliſh method of never engaging till within piſtol ſhot, and fights his enemy wherever he meets him; a method not reliſhed by many of thoſe under his command, no leſs than five of his captains having been ſent home by him for diſobeying his orders to cloſe with the Engliſh fleet under admiral Hughes in the Eaſt-Indies.

By all the moſt authentic accounts which have arrived from the Eaſt-Indies, there is no account whatever of the Dutch fleet which ſailed from the Texel in September laſt; whatever route they took is not known, but it is hardly probable they will arrive at Batavia till June.

May 22. Dr. Franklin is ſtill greatly careſſed by the French miniſtry. The philoſopher is frequently honoured with private conferences, on the ſubject of a commercial treaty, from an opinion entertained by count Vergennes, that no man is better acquainted with the genius and diſpoſition of his countrymen, the nature of the American trade, the general produce of their lands, and their wants of different commodities from Europe.

There will be no general exchange of priſoners, taken during the war, until the definitive treaties are ſigned.

Spain is uſing her influence towards bringing about a peace between Turkey and the northen powers. For above three months paſt, a Spaniſh miniſter has been at Conſtantinople, charged with commercial affairs.

The Dutch make up their expences to the winding up of the war at nineteen millions; their loſſes are near twenty millions more, the greateſt part of which falls on their Eaſt-India company; ſo that in three years they have ſuſtained damage to the amount of near forty millions; all which might have been prevented by a little good faith.

On Saturday the court-martial ſat at the Horſe-guards, and paſſed the following ſentence on lieutenant-colonel Cockburne:

"The court-martial, having duly conſidered and weighed the evidence given in ſupport of the firſt charge againſt the priſoner, lieutenant-colonel James Cockburne, with that produced in his defence, is of opinion, that he is guilty of the whole of the ſaid charge; namely, of culpable neglect while commanding in chief his majeſty's forces in the iſland of St. Euſtatius, in not taking the neceſſary precautions for the defence of the ſaid iſland, notwithſtanding he had received the fulleſt intelligence of an attack intended by the enemy upon the ſame; and of having, on the 26th day of November, ſuffered himſelf to be ſurpriſed by an inferior body of French troops, which landed on the ſaid iſland without an oppoſition; and did moſt ſhamefully abandon and give up the garriſons, ports, and troops, which were under his command: and this court do adjudge, that he, the ſaid lieutenant-colonel James Cockburne, be therefore caſhiered, and declared unworthy of ſerving his majeſty in any military capacity whatever, and that the ſame be notified to him publicly at the head of the 13th and 15th regiments of foot, who were under his command at the time of the ſaid ſurpriſe, if that may be convenient: and the court doth, for the ſake of example, further adjudge, that the charge of which the priſoner has been ſo fully convicted, together with the ſentence pronounced againſt him, be declared in public orders, and circulated to every corps in his majeſty's ſervice."

May 24. Yeſterday letters were received from Hanover, mentioning that, purſuant to orders from England, the troops of that electorate had been reduced to the uſual complement of men in times of peace.

May 26. Letters are received at the Eaſt-India houſe, which mention that a treaty is concluded between governor Haſtings and the Marhattas. By the above letters intelligence is likewiſe received, that four ſhips had received ſailing orders for England, and four more were to ſail ſoon after.

The above letters further ſay, that governor Haſtings had ſent 200,000 bags of rice to Madras, as alſo a great quantity of money to that place and Bombay.

We further learn from the ſame letters, that general Sir Eyre Coote was extremely ill when the above intelligence left India.

Extract of a letter from Mr. John Sibbit, commander of a veſſel taken on her paſſage from Boſton to France, by the Belliſarius, captain Graves, dated the 9th of March, 1783, to a friend in London.

"On the 26th of November, 1782, being in company with the Jupiter, in lat. 23, 10, N. long. 81, 20, W. at ſix A. M. diſcovered a ſail in the ſouth-weſt quarter; chaſed per ſignal from the Jupiter, continuing the chaſe till five P. M. the 27th, when we diſcovered a fleet of 29 ſail coming out of Havanna; left off chaſing the brig, and hauled our wind for the land, to prevent our being diſcoverd by the ſaid fleet. As ſoon as it was dark we made ſail and ſtood for them, and the ſame evening captured two ſhips, the one a French and the other an American; Jupiter in company. At four A. M. came up with and engaged an American ſhip of 20 guns, called the St. Helena, of Philadelphia, the Jupiter not being in ſight, after an action of two hours captured ſaid ſhip. I being ſent on board to take charge of her, found her rigging much cut, and mizen-top-maſt diſabled; having only ſix men on board, were not ſufficient, without more aſſiſtance, to get the top maſt down and a new one up, I therefore employed the people in knotting and ſplicing the rigging. At five P. M. the 29th, captain Stanhope ſent his boat with an additional number of men to aſſiſt in getting up the top maſt, who were employed during the night. At nine A. M. having kept to the number of 11 to work the ſhip, by order of the captain ſent the boat with the remainder to the people on board the Lively, being in as good a condition as I could fit her at that time, except ſome of the running rigging to ſplice, which kept the men I had on board employed during that day. The 29th, at eight P. M. I divided the people into two watches; ordered the watch below to get a ſpare ſail on the quarter deck, that they might ſleep thereon, being ſo much fatigued through hard duty and want of reſt, I could ſcarce keep them from falling aſleep in the day; according to orders from captain Stanhope (who hailed me that day) I made ſail up, and hove to on the Jupiter's quarter, the Lively likewiſe on my bow, two of the prizes a-ſtern, and two on my larboard quarter. At nine, one Palmer, the ſecond mate, ſeized me by the throat, clapped a piſtol to my breaſt, and told me if I ſpoke a word I was a dead man; having to the number of 11 priſoners on board, and they to my great ſurpriſe under arms, threw me into the light-room, placed a ſentinel over me, and in a few minutes the reſt of my people were brought down and confined in the ſame place with me; here we remained till the ſhip was out of ſight of the fleet; I was then ordered up and confined in the cock-pit, with a ſentinel over me, and the people ſoon after ordered up and put in irons. At half paſt eleven, A. M. I was permitted to go on deck for the benefit of the air, being then about ſix leagues diſtant from the Moro Caſtle. On the 30th, at one P. M. the people were ordered on deck, ſeated in a row, with a rope reeved through their arms and faſtened at both ends; neither was I permitted to come on the ſame ſide the people were on. In this ſituation I remained till we were within piſtol ſhot of the Moro, and preparing to come to anchor, when this ſame Palmer, being the only American then on the quarter deck, except the man at the helm, the others being forward clearing the anchor, I immediately embraced the opportunity and ſeized Palmer, who was the ringleader, with his cutlaſs and piſtol, and called on my people to ariſe, which they did beyond expectation, and then a ſcuffle enſued, in which I received ſeveral blows with a cutlaſs, but Providence ordered it ſo that I received no material damage; when fortunately the fourth mate making a lunge at me, ran Palmer through the body, who expired in a few minutes afterwards, with whole piſtol I knocked down the fourth mate; by this time my people got off their irons, confined the remainder of the priſoners, and hauling our wind to the northward, then in ſight of 14 ſail of the line, lying at anchor in the harbour, and made all the ſail I could. The 2d of December, Cape Florida being north, diſtant four leagues, fell in with a cartel from Jamaica, bound to Cape François, into which I ſent the priſoners, and made the beſt of my way for St. Auguſtine, at which place I arrived the 5th inſt. and delivered the ſhip into the hands of Meſſrs. Moſs, merchants, to act for the benefit of the captors."

May 28. According to letters from the Eaſt-Indies, the ſtorm which proved ſo fatal at Madras, had been equally violent all along the coaſt to the ſouthward; at Tranquebar 24 ſail of ſhipping were loſt, with every perſon on board.

A letter from Fontainbleau ſays, that on the firſt inſtant, one Alexander Macdonald died there, aged 113: he was in the grand rebellion in the year 1715, and eſcaped in a veſſel from Dunkel, with ſeveral rebel officers.

On Thurſday afternoon an account was received by the French mail, of Monſ. Suffrein's ſquadron in the Eaſt Indies having met with ſome accidents in their way from Trincomale to Sumatra, which it was conjectured would prevent their appearance in the Oriental ſeas any more. The circumſtances are thus related:

Commodore Suffrein ſet ſail with his fleet, conſiſting of thirteen men of war of the line, from the port of Trincomale, on the 16th of November laſt, in order to make the port of Acheen (on the iſland of Sumatra, which was appointed for the rendezvous of a Dutch ſquandron from Europe, which had under its convoy ſome ſhips with naval ſtores) where he intended to refit his ſquadron. On or about the 29th of the ſame month, having ſtretched acroſs the bay of Bengal, they fell in with the Nicobar iſlands, where they were ſurpriſed by a ſtorm, which was ſo ſudden as to lay ſeveral of the ſhips on their beam ends. When this ſquall was over, it was ſucceeded by a ſtorm that laſted near a week, in which ſeveral of the ſhips were entirely diſmaſted, and ſome of them flung their guns over. On the 12th of December they arrived at Acheen, but only 11 of the line entered that port; two others le Vengeur, of 64 guns, and le Hannibal of 50 were miſſing, and it was not known what had become of them; neither had there been any news of them on the 28th of the ſame month, when the accounts came away.

To add to their misfortune, the Dutch fleet had not arrived, nor any part thereof; ſo that they muſt either remain there or go to Batavia, which is further to the ſouth-eaſt, and from whence, in the condition of their ſquadron, there is no likelihood of their being able to return till May or June.

A letter from Caſſel ſays, "We have received letters from America, which ſay, that many of the Heſſians, both officers and common men, intend to continue there, as they have great encouragement from the congreſs ſo to do; the climate agrees with them, and proviſions are very plentiful.

June 5. The meſſenger who arrived yeſterday in fifty-two hours from Paris, did not come from the duke of Manchester, but from the gentlemen who are negotiating a treaty of commerce with the American commiſſioner.

Parliament have no buſineſs to keep them ſitting more than three weeks or a month; but it is ſaid from authority the ſeſſion will not end till the definitive treaties are ſigned.

It has long been remarked, that every Engliſhman is a politician. Thoſe who have viſited France know that Frenchmen are ſo too (as far as they dare). The difference is ſcarcely any in times of ſucceſs, but in diſaſtrous ſeaſons the Briton is allowed to ſpeak of what he cannot help, while the Gallic ſubject, with his mouth ſhut, is obliged to "grin, and endure it."

The fortifications of Dunkirk are conſtantly repairing and enlarging.—It might indeed, at firſt view, ſeem rather ſtrange to dictate to a neighbouring power how ſhe ſhould act with regard to her own territories, but when the ſituation of the place in queſtion is conſidered, the reaſon will be evident. If Dunkirk harbour is in as good a ſtate as our neighbours can put it in, it is likely that in another war we ſhall not be able to "laugh at the French, and their flat-bottomed boats."

Honour is ſaid to be the principle that generally actuates an abſolute monarchy, while virtue diſtinguiſhes a republic. Ought not then a mixture of theſe forms to partake of both principles? If ſo, might we not reaſonably expect to find both nice honour and real virtue preſiding over the Britiſh conſtitution?

Rochfoucault's maxims tended to prove that the one half of mankind were knaves, the other half fools. Were he now alive, and in Britain, query, which would he determine was here predominant?

DUBLIN, *May* 22.

Farmers from all parts agree, that they have never known a more favourable proſpect than the preſent ſeaſon affords, of a moſt abundant produce of all the fruits of the earth.

Yeſterday morning an Engliſh meſſenger, with diſpatches to his excellency the lord lieutenant, arrived in the Beſborough packet, Goddard, from Holyhead.

Letters from Paris adviſe, that the reduction of the army has already taken place throughout France, in conſequence of which, 30,000 land forces will be diſbanded. Government, however, has taken care that this great number of men ſhall not be thrown idlers on the public, by providing full employment for ſuch as are able to labour, at Toulon, Havre, and Dunkirk, on the new works conſtructing there. The ſeamen rated able, that ſerved in the royal navy laſt war, are to have a penſion of 16 livers each, until called upon again. The commiſſaries of the ſeveral departments have a fund provided for that purpoſe to pay them with.

CHARLES-TOWN, *(South-Carolina) July* 12.

Thurſday evening a conſiderable number of the people aſſembled for the purpoſe of pumping perſons who were thought obnoxious to the ſtate, and four or five underwent that diſcipline: but it being conſidered that ſuch proceedings were diſgraceful to good government, that ill impreſſions may be made on the minds of the numerous foreigners amongſt us, prejudicial to our riſing commerce; that in any caſe complaining of, a legal remedy is at hand; and knowing the extreme wiſh of the executive to adminiſter equal juſtice—the honourable the preſident of the ſenate, and the honourable the ſpeaker of the houſe of repreſentatives, with ſuch members of both as are in town, yeſterday waited on his excellency the governor with an offer of their ſupport in any meaſure he might adopt for the preſervation of the dignity of government, and the peace of the city. Accordingly, yeſterday afternoon the following proclamation was made in different parts of the town by Mr. Sheriff Stevens; after which the honourable privy council, with an attention to the peace of the city that does them great honour, intermixed with a number of perſons yeſterday evening who were aſſembling, and by ſoothing and remonſtrating, enforced ſuch attention to the proclamation, as reſtored perfect order and quiet in the city.

Tumult is the laſt reſource of a deſponding people under a ſubverted government—where their juſt complaints are the ſubject of mockery, and when themſelves or their deareſt intereſts are treated with neglect.

State of South-Carolina.

By his Excellency BENJAMIN GUERARD, Eſquire, governor and commander in chief in and over the ſaid ſtate.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS from a certain Thomas Barron's (a Britiſh ſubject) imprudently and groſsly inſulting a citizen as he was paſſing by on Tueſday evening laſt, a

fray, (as well between them as others) enſued, which, it ſeems, has occaſioned irregular aſſemblages of perſons the two ſucceeding evenings, to the great interruption of the good order and quiet of the town, and if not checked, may be repeated, and in the end prove of very ſerious conſequence.

To put a ſtop to ſo great a diſgrace to any community, ſtriking at once at the root of all good government and order, I have thought proper, by and with the advice and conſent of the privy council, to iſſue this my proclamation, to inform all ſtrangers as well as citizens, ſo highly offending againſt the laws of the ſtate in future, that they ſhall be proſecuted with the utmoſt rigour of the law in ſuch caſes; and exhort the judges, juſtices, peace-officers, and all good citizens, to be aiding and aſſiſting in ſuppreſſing and diſcouraging a conduct of ſuch alarming tendency.

Given under my hand, and the great ſeal of the ſtate, at Charles-town, this 11th day of July, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-three, and in the eighth year of the independence of the United States of America.

BENJAMIN GUERARD.

By his Exellency's command,
JOHN VANDERHORST, ſecretary.

GOD SAVE THE STATE.

A number of gentlemen, enemies to anarchy and confuſion, and wiſhing to ſee grievances legally redreſſed, met on Thurſday evening, and came to a reſolution of aſſembling the citizens in a conſtitutional way. Accordingly, for that purpoſe, the following notice was yeſterday given:

"The violations of the contract made by the Britiſh merchants with the late governor Mathews, and the conduct of ſome perſons ſince arrived, forebodes the interruption of that tranquillity the citizens of this ſtate have a right to expect; and therefore to prevent further diſagreeable conſequences, the ſolid defenders of this ſtate and its true citizens are requeſted to meet at the exchange on Monday next at ten o'clock in the morning, then and there to form ſuch reſolutions as citizens have a right to adopt, and to make ſuch remonſtrances to the executive of this ſtate, as their former ſufferings and preſent feelings lead them to demand."

PROVIDENCE, *July* 26.

A ſloop from Philadelphia, captain Wood, bound for Newport, foundered at ſea laſt week. The veſſel being old, and meeting with a heavy ſquall, her chainbolts were drawn, the maſt went overboard, part of her deck was ripped up, and ſhe was ſoon full of water. In this deplorable ſituation a ſloop from Warren, bound for Maryland, happily hove in ſight, took out the crew, with about 200 barrels of flour, and arrived at Newport on Sunday evening laſt.

NEW-LONDON, *July* 25.

Laſt week, on application made to Sir Guy Carleton, he gave an order for apprehending a number of people that were counterfeiting and paſſing Morris's and Hilligas's notes, ſeveral of them being apprehended, viz. William May, formerly a chaplain in the American army, belonging to Brimfield, Maſſachuſetts; Sylveſter Lyon, of Woodſtock, Connecticut; Lemuel Nichols, of Waterbury, Connecticut; and upon ſearch, the printer, whoſe name was Poor, was taken with all his types, blanks ſigned, and paper, &c. On apprehending the printer, they found one Forward, at his office, employed in ſigning them; he is a refugee from Windſor in Connecticut, and two others, one a refugee from Waterbury, named Nichols, the other Dennis Flinn, from Sturbridge, Maſſachuſetts. The printer had counterfeit money of every kind, nearly two hogſheads; the greateſt part were fifteen dollar notes, poorly executed. General Carleton has promiſed to ſend them to general Waſhington.

ALBANY, *July* 28.

Laſt Tueſday arrived in the city, on his way to Canada, the honourable major-general baron Steuben; he was received by the inhabitants, in a manner ſuitable to a perſon of his diſtinguiſhed character.

During the courſe of laſt week, many of our ſoldiers who have been priſoners in Canada arrived in this city, having been releaſed by the Britiſh commanding officer in that quarter.

NEW-YORK, *Auguſt* 9.

Laſt night arrived the ſhip Dragon, captain Andrew Campbell, in eigteen days from the Havanna, by whom we learn, that a new, and far more ſerious revolt than ever, among thoſe parts, has happened in South-America, particularly at Panama, and its vicinity. Before captain Campbell ſailed, three thouſand Spaniſh troops departed for Carthagena, to proceed up to Panama, and they were to be followed by five thouſand others, which could not accompany the firſt diviſion for want of tranſports. The news of this defection was brought by an expreſs frigate from la Vera Cruz, and the diviſion ſailed in thirty hours after her arrival; ſuch diſpatch was uſed that the troops were embarked in the night. The voice of the natives is loud for an independence of the Spaniſh monarchy, and the moſt important conſequences are expected from this event. Before the news reached Havanna, the Spaniſh troops were on their departure for Europe, and a number had ſailed for Old Spain. Brigade major Campbell had been enlarged, and ſent with 7 or 8 Britiſh officers in a cartel for Jamaica, a fortnight before captain Campbell ſailed.

The Fox frigate was at Havanna, on her paſſage to England; and the ſhip Carolina, captain Angus, was ſailed for London, in company with the Dragon, having on board a cargo of ſugar, rum and mahogany, from a condemned polacre from Jamaica for London. A Spaniſh 64 gun ſhip was loſt in the bay of Mexico, ſaid to be named the America. One thouſand Spaniſh ſoldiers ſailed for the Miſſiſſippi, the day before the firſt diviſion proceeded for Carthagena.

A packet had arrived from Cadiz, with orders from the court of Spain for the Spaniſh fleet not to ſail for Europe: but don Solano had already taken his departure with the whole fleet for Old Spain. Don Galvez was gone home in that fleet, on board which, it was ſaid, ſixty million of Dollars were ſhipped. There was only one Spaniſh frigate (and no line of battle ſhip) left at Havanna.

PHILADELPHIA, *Auguſt* 12.

Captain Dalton, ſuperintendent of Indian affairs for the United States, arrived here laſt week from Canada, which he left about a month ſince, in company with 206 Americans, who are at length happily liberated from a cruel captivity with the ſavages. But he is ſorry to inform us that there are a number of unfortunate fellow ſufferers, who are ſtill retained as priſoners by the Indians. The ſufferings of captain Dalton and his lady have been very great, both having been many years priſoners with the enemy, and forced to endure the moſt cruel treatment from their captors.

Captain Dalton ſays, that on their way home through Canada, they experienced the moſt polite treatment from the Engliſh officers, but were more than once abuſed by different parties of thoſe wretches who had fled to Canada from the back parts of the United States, to avoid the vengeance of their countrymen, for the many horrid murders and burnings committed by them in conjunction with the Engliſh and Indians.

As captain Dalton has been among the ſavages for many years, he has now given his friends and the public an eſtimation of the different ſavage nations they had to encounter with, the number of the warriors annexed to each nation that were employed by the Britiſh, and have ſtained their tomahawks with the blood of Americans, viz.

Chactaws 600, Chickiſaws 400, Cherokees 500, Creeks 700, Plankiſhaws 400, Oniactinaws 300, Kickapoes 500, Munſeys 150, Delawares 500, Shawanaws 300, Mohickons 60, Uchipweys 3000, Ottawaws 300, Mohawks 300, Oneidas 150, Tuſkeroras 200, Onondagas 300, Cayugas 230, Jenecakaws 400, Suez and Sothuze 1300, Putawawtawmaws 400, Fuiawain 150, Muſkulthe or Nation of Fire 250, Reinars or Foxes 300, Püyon 350, Sokkie 450, Abbinokkie, on the St. Lawrence 200. Total warriors 12,690.

A ſmall veſſel from one of the eaſtern ports arrived at Quebec a little time before captain Dalton left it; but the captain being abuſed for keeping the American colours flying, and not ſuffered to enter, he left the port without breaking bulk, notwithſtanding the articles he had to diſpoſe of were much in demand at Quebec, and he was offered a great price for them.

Extract of a letter from Liverpool, dated May 29.

"I imagine there are but few gainers in compariſon with thoſe who have ſuffered in the calamities of war. Here the times will be trying indeed, but the greateſt diſtreſs at preſent ſeems the ſcarcity of grain. Laſt year there was a general blaſt and failure of corn and all eatables throughout the land; and now we have had three months dry weather, with ſharp froſts and ſevere cold, at this advanced ſeaſon, ſo that with us vegetation ſeems generally ſtopped or deſtroyed, and there is the appearance of an approaching dearth. Wheat is now at 10s. per buſhel, 70 weight. Indeed I often wiſh (although I do not think you on that ſide the water much better than we on this) you would be ſo conſiderate as to ſend moſt of the wheat you can ſpare to this kingdom, and that ſoon.

"*June* 2. Since writing the above, it hath pleaſed Providence to favour this land with rain, which gives much gladneſs. It ſeems to me as if men univerſally hated to think of the laſt madneſs and folly of the nation. I am ſure they hate to ſpeak of it."

ANNAPOLIS, *Auguſt* 21.

The following are the orders of the honourable major-general Greene, dated at Charles-town, June 22, 1783.

GENERAL ORDERS.

HOSTILITIES having ceaſed, and a general peace almoſt concluded, it only remains to complete your character, that you retire from that field with propriety, where you have acted with glory. To review ſcenes that are paſt, and look over the incidents of the war, muſt be intereſting to the feelings of every ſoldier; to call to mind the train of ſufferings, and run over the many dangers we have paſt in the purſuit of honour, and in the ſervice of our country, affords a pleaſing field for contemplation. The general joined this army when it was in affliction, when its ſpirits were low, and its proſpects gloomy.

He now parts with it, crowned with ſucceſs, and in full triumph. We have trod the paths of adverſity together, and have felt the ſunſhine of better fortune; we found a people overwhelmed with diſtreſs, and a country groaning under oppreſſion; it has been our happineſs to relieve them; the occaſion was preſſing, the attempt noble, and the ſucceſs anſwerable. In this it has been the general's good fortune to point the way; but you have had the honour to accompliſh the work. Your generous confidence, amidſt ſurrounding difficulties; your perſevering temper, againſt the tide of misfortune paved the way to ſucceſs; and to theſe are the people indebted for the repoſe they now enjoy. The progreſs of the ſouthern army has been marked with peculiar difficulties; it has had to operate in a country waſted by war, and divided in politics; it has had to contend with a very ſuperior force, well appointed, with inferior numbers, deſtitute of every thing; it has been your lot to feel the ſharpeſt ſufferings from cold and hunger; but it has been the general's greateſt misfortune, to ſee without being able to relieve their wants. The ſuffering ſoldier has ever been the firſt object of his attention; but the treaſury exhauſted, and public credit annihilated, congreſs could not afford ſufficient ſuccour to ſatisfy the claims of humanity, much leſs of juſtice; nothing was left unattempted, no expedient untried to obtain relief; and though his meaſures for this purpoſe expoſed him to low jealouſies and mean ſuſpicions, he cannot review them but with a mixture of pride and pleaſure, ſince they were dictated by good policy and feelings of humanity. It is unneceſſary, and might be deemed improper, on this occaſion, to enumerate the many trying ſcenes we have paſt, or of the ſufferings you have ſuſtained; it is ſufficient for the general that they have ſubſided; it is his happineſs that he has had the honour to command an army, no leſs diſtinguiſhed for its patience than bravery; and it will add no ſmall luſtre to your character, that you have rejected with abhorrence the practice of plundering and the exerciſe of cruelty, although urged by your neceſſities to the firſt, and by the example of the enemy to the laſt. United by principle, and cemented by affection, you have exhibited to the world a proof, that elevated ſouls and perſevering tempers will triumph over every difficulty.

The orders of government now ſeparate us, perhaps for ever; our greateſt object is anſwered, our firſt wiſh obtained; the ſame conſiderations which led us to the field, will then call upon us to retire. In whatever ſituation the general may be placed, it will afford him the higheſt pleaſure to promote your intereſt; and it is among the firſt of his wiſhes, to ſee you as happy as you have rendered millions of others. The general cannot take leave of this ſubject, without adding his ſtrongeſt aſſurances to the army, that he is fully perſuaded their country will do them ample juſtice, if not conſider their merit with liberality.

To be SOLD,

ELEGANT GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, for ladies and gentlemen, with chains and trinkets. Enquire at the Poſt-Office. 1

A few Copies of the

LAWS,

Paſſed April Seſſion 1783, may be had at the Printing Office.

A FALSE and malicious report having been induſtriouſly propagated that I have in various inſtances acted as an enemy to the United States of America during their long conteſt with Great-Britain—I think it my duty to make this public declaration, that from the year 1775, when I left this ſtate, I never have directly or indirectly been concerned in any privateer or other veſſel having on board letters of marque and reprisal, but, on the contrary, have always acted as a ſincere friend and wellwiſher to this country, and been happy in relieving the neceſſities of American priſoners, a teſtimonial of which I have the pleaſure of ſubjoining hereto, and having continued in the employ in which I left the continent, am ready to juſtify the whole of my conduct during the above period when called upon for that purpoſe. NATHAN RICHARDSON.

FROM a long intimacy I am well acquainted with the whole of captain N. Richardſon's conduct during the late war, and therefore in juſtice to him do certify the truth as above. R. SMITH.

I HEREBY certify, that my ſon Baſil Noel, who was taken at Tobago with captain Taite, has expreſſed himſelf under the greateſt obligations to captain N. Richardſon, who was at that time in harbour there, in his old ſhip the Sim, and ſhewed him and people every mark of attention and kindneſs, for which he and I have waited on him and thanked him ſince his arrrival.
SEPTIMUS NOEL.

1

OFFICE for CONFISCATED ESTATES,
Annapolis, Auguſt 13, 1783.

PURSUANT to directions of a late act of the general aſſembly, will be ſold at public auction, in Baltimore-town, on Tueſday the 7th day of October next, upwards of 8000 acres of land, late the property of the Principio company, lying in the neighbourhood of that great and flouriſhing mart. The whole is divided into ſmall and convenient farms, many of them being well calculated for country ſeats for gentlemen. The purchaſe money to be paid at three equal annual payments, for which bonds with good ſecurities will be required at the time of ſale.

By order, 1 J. DORSEY, clk.

OFFICE for CONFISCATED ESTATES,
Annapolis, Auguſt 14, 1783.

PURSUANT to a late act of the general aſſembly, will be ſold at public auction, the following property, in order to diſcharge the debts due from Anthony Stewart, the late proprietor thereof, viz.

At the court-houſe of Dorſet county, on Friday the 17th of October next, about 1200 acres of land, lying in ſaid county, known by the name of Brown's Folly, Walter's Range, and Green's Timber Yard.

At London-town, on Saturday the 25th, the farm called Mount Stewart, containing about 266 acres, ſituated about two miles from ſaid town.

One year's credit will be given the purchaſers upon giving bond with ſecurity.

All perſons having claims againſt the ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to have them adjuſted by the auditor-general, and approved of by the governor and council, which will entitle them to their proportionate part of the bonds, or of the money when paid.

1 By order, J. DORSEY, clk.

To be SOLD at PUBLIC SALE, on Monday the firſt of September next,

A TRACT of land lying in Mongomery county, Maryland, about ſix miles from Bladenſburg and ten from George-town. The ſaid tract contains about 246 acres, with a good dwelling houſe, and other convenient houſes thereon; with apple and peach orchards. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe, may view the land on or before the day of ſale.

Alſo ſome valuable young country born negroes and ſtock, and many other things, too tedious to mention.

The above to be ſold for ſpecie, bills of exchange, or tobacco.

The ſale to be on the premiſes, and to begin about twelve or one o'clock. w3

10 7 16 CHARLES CHENEY.

Alexandria, August 9, 1783.

Will be expoſed to public ſale, at Piſcataway in Maryland, on Monday the 15th day of September next, if fair, if not the next fair day,

A TRACT of land, containing 304 acres, being at the mouth and ſouth ſide of Piſcataway creek, on Patowmack river, and in full view of his excellency general Waſhington's ſeat Mount Vernon, and within four miles of Piſcataway, and ſeven of Alexandria. About four fifths of this land is entirely level, and a large proportion of it may at a very ſmall expence be made into excellent meadow; the other one fifth is high open ground, and remarkable for raiſing fine ſheep and other ſtock. It is preſumed a minute deſcription of this land is not neceſſary, as no doubt any perſon inclinable to purchaſe will view the land before the day of ſale; let it ſuffice, that no land on Patowmack excels it for fiſhing and fowling, and its elegance of ſituation. The title is clear and can admit of no diſpute whatever. I have alſo 150 acres of poor wood land, within one mile of the land aforeſaid, which I will ſell at private ſale to the purchaſer of the other. The terms of ſale will be made known on the day of ſale, which I have no doubt will be agreeable to the purchaſer.

w4 WILLIAM LYLES, jun.

August 4, 1783.

To be SOLD, by the veſtrymen of Shrewſbury pariſh, agreeable to an act of aſſembly, at PUBLIC SALE, on Monday the 3d day of November next,

THE glebe land belonging to ſaid pariſh, laying adjoining to the middle pariſh church. The ſale to be on the premiſes, and to begin at ten o'clock of the ſaid day, if fair, if not the firſt fair day following. Attendance will be given and the conditions made known on the ſaid day.

By order of the veſtry,

BEN. REYNER, regiſter.

ANNAPOLIS RACES.

THE JOCKEY CLUB PURSE of SIXTY GUINEAS, will be run for at Annapolis on the firſt Tueſday in November next, free for any horſe, mare, or gelding, belonging to a member of the club; heats four miles each; four years old to carry ſeven ſtone, five years old ſeven ſtone twelve pounds, ſix years old eight ſtone ſeven pounds, aged nine ſtone.

Any horſe winning two clear heats to be entitled to the purſe.

The horſes to ſtart preciſely at eleven o'clock, and any diſputes which may ariſe will be determined by a majority of the members preſent.

RICHARD T. LOWNDES, ſecretary to the club.

N. B. The members who have not ſeen the proceedings of the laſt meeting, held on the 13th of May, are informed that the club will meet the Monday preceding the race at Mr. Mann's tavern, and that the annual ſubſcription of three guineas is to be paid to the ſecretary (or in his abſence to Mr. George Mann) on or before the firſt of October next.

Auguſt 12, 1783.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of capt. Gerard Fowke, late of Charles county, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment; and thoſe that have claims againſt the ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring them in that they may be adjuſted.

w4

SARAH FOWKE, executrix,
GERARD FOWKE, executor.

Auguſt 15, 1783.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Nicholas Brewer, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceaſed, are deſired to make immediate payment, and all perſons having any claims againſt the ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring them in properly proved, that they may be ſettled by

RACHEL BREWER, admx.

TAKEN up adrift, by Francis Woolf, in Cheſapeake bay, about 15 miles above the mouth of Patuxent, a ſchooner boat, about 21 feet keel and 7 feet beam, with a white bottom. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living on the head of South-river, about four miles from Annapolis, on the 18th day of July laſt, a luſty young negro wench named BET, about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, 25 years of age, a dark mulatto, ſhe has a very bold impudent look, ſhe has a large ſcar on one of her arms above her elbow, occaſioned by a burn; had on when ſhe went away, a white country linen thread and cotton ſhift, a white country cotton and yarn petticoat; it is likely ſhe may have changed her cloaths, as ſhe has a great many relations at Mr. Richard Darnall's, who may have ſupplied her with others. Whoever will take up the ſaid negro and bring her home to the ſubſcriber, ſhall receive twenty ſhillings, paid by

tf NICHOLAS L. DARNALL.

Charles county, Auguſt 11, 1783.

COMMITTED to my cuſtody as a runaway, a negro man by the name of NACE, who ſays he belongs to James Edmonſton, near George-town. He is a likely fellow, appears to be about 22 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, and has on a tow ſhirt and ſtriped country cloth breeches. His maſter is deſired to pay charges and take him from

CHARLES MANKIN, ſheriff.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

Fort Frederick, Auguſt 10, 1783.

RAN away from Parkhead-forge, in Waſhington county, on Thurſday the 7th inſt. a negro man named CHARLES GAMBY, about 50 years of age, 5 feet 9 inches high, has a remarkable long head, and more remarkable for lying and a deceitful tongue, being a very artful villain; his cloathing is a good country cloth jacket, ſhirt, trouſers, and ſhoes; he will probably make for Annapolis, and may be lurking in that neighbourhood; he can eaſily take on him any name, as he formerly uſed that of Daniel Rogers in a former trip. Whoever takes up and ſecures him in any gaol within this ſtate, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges if brought home.

w3 DENTON JACQUES.

July 12, 1783.

TO BE LET,

And may be entered on immediately,

A VERY valuable plantation, on Weſt-river, in Anne-Arundel county, Maryland, 12 miles from Annapolis, containing upwards of 1000 acres, about 400 of which is wood land, and 500 of cleared upland, 20 acres of meadow fit for the ſithe, and 50 more may be made; a large proportion of level low ground, very rich, and ſuitable for either grain, clover, or other graſs, and a body of ſalt marſh, which affords a great deal of late and early paſturage. The whole of the land is equal in quality to any in the ſtate, and the ſituation preferable to moſt, both for health and convenience; veſſels of conſiderable burthen come up to the land, which affords an eaſy and cheap conveyance of the produce to Baltimore, the Head of Elk, or any other market on Cheſapeake bay. Fiſh, oyſters, and wild fowl, are taken in great plenty and perfection, cloſe to the land.

The premiſes are accommodated with a large new houſe, two ſtory high, with four rooms on each floor, and an handſome paſſage, in a pleaſant and healthy ſituation, and alſo with all other houſes neceſſary for the uſe of the plantation. It will be let for a term of years, to a complete farmer, of ſufficient ability to manage it to the beſt advantage, and no other need apply. For further particulars inquire of ANNE PEMBERTON on the premiſes, or CALEB CARMALT, in Philadelphia.

July 26, 1783.

TO BE SOLD,

SIX hundred acres of very rich and valuable land, part of which is well known by the name of White-Hall, ſituated and lying on the head of South-river, about 20 miles from Annapolis, 20 from Baltimore, and within 4 or 5 of navigable water, both on Severn and South river; one half is cleared, a large quantity of meadow may be made at a ſmall expence, the reſt well timbered, the whole well watered, and convenient to ſeveral good mills. Improvements thereon are, three dwelling houſes, one of which is 40 by 20 feet, with two brick chimnies, the others of ſmaller dimenſions, one tobacco houſe, ſeveral out-houſes, two orchards; this land produces grain of every kind in great abundance, and is moſt remarkable for crops of tobacco. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe the whole, or any part thereof, may be acquainted with the terms, by applying to ANNE PEMBERTON. If this land is not ſold by private ſale, it will be expoſed to public ſale on the firſt day of September next, at the houſe of the ſubſcriber, on Weſt-river; alſo will be ſold, ſundry horſes, mares, and colts, ſome full-blooded, black cattle, ſheep, hogs, and houſhold furniture, ſome excellent feather beds, &c. &c.

ANNE PEMBERTON.

N. B. Any perſon that has a mind to view the land, may be ſhewn the ſame by applying to THOMAS BICKNALL, who lives on the premiſes.

Near Port-Tobacco, Charles county, July 14, 1783.

THE ſubſcriber begs leave to inform all perſons afflicted with blindneſs, or any complaint or weakneſs in their eyes, that they may be ſupplied with his eye water upon very reaſonable terms.

He alſo can with truth aſſure them, that all who have made uſe of his eye water for ſore eyes have found relief, and ſeveral who were perfectly blind have been reſtored to ſight by the uſe of it, as will be evinced by the following certificate, ſigned by perſons of credit and veracity. Thoſe who apply are requeſted to bring phials, as the ſubſcriber has none to furniſh them with.

WILLIAM DODSON.

WE the ſubſcribers do certify, that we, or ſome one of our family, have been relieved from ſore eyes, and ſome from blindneſs, by the efficacy of Mr. Dodſon's eye water.

w3

Nathan Lanam,	Robert Brent, jun.
Nouley Maddock,	Nicholas Blanford,
Edward Green, jun.	Walter Pye,
Zephaniah Franklin,	Richard Cox, tailor,
Priſcilla Franklin,	Charles Sewell, jun.
Baker Brooke,	John Croſs.

Auguſt 8, 1783.

To be ſold, at public ſale, on the premiſes, for caſh, or tobacco, on the ſecond day of September next,

A LEASE for that noted valuable plantation lying in Calvert county, on Patuxent-river, and on the lower ſide of St. Leonard's-creek, whereon George Wheeler, late of ſaid county, deceaſed, lived; there are on the premiſes a dwelling houſe almoſt new, with two rooms on a floor, two brick fire places, glaſs windows, &c. a kitchen, corn houſe, tobacco houſes, quarters, and ſome other neceſſary improvements; the perſon for whoſe term of life it is ſold for, is ſaid to be a very healthy perſon and likely to enjoy a long life. It would be needleſs to enumerate on the fertility of the ſoil, or the many other advantages and valuable production of the place, they being very well known. At the ſame time the ſubſcriber ſhall be very glad to ſettle and adjuſt, receive and pay, all debts due to and from the ſaid George Wheeler's eſtate.

w3 EDWARD WHEELER, adminiſtrator.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a petition will be preſented to the general aſſembly, for leave to make a public road from the ſubſcriber's dwelling plantation on Patuxent-river, acroſs the plantation of Mr. George Smith, to the main road leading from Lower-Marlborough to Lyon's-creek bridge.

ROBERT GOVER.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a petition will be preferred to the next general aſſembly, for an act eſtabliſhing a road, leading from Samuel Logwood's blackſmith's ſhop through the lands of Walton Purnell and Hampton Hopkins, to a griſt-mill, and thence acroſs the mill-dam, to a place called Truman's-branch, in Worceſter county.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Mr. Allen Bowie, ſenior, late of Prince-George's county, deceaſed, are requeſted to diſcharge their accounts immediately, and ſuch as have claims are deſired to ſend in their accounts legally proved, that they may be ſettled by

FIELDER BOWIE,
JOHN F. BOWIE, } *executors.*

Annapolis, June 24, 1783.

WANTED,

A journeyman hair-dreſſer,

WHO underſtands ſhaving and dreſſing, and can keep himſelf ſober. Such a one may apply to

JUSTUS SIEBERT.

Port-Royal, February 9, 1779.

UPWARDS of two years ago I was ſtruck with a paralytic ſtroke, which affected me very much; it happened that I met with Mr. Logan, who promiſed to make a cure of my leg and arm, without any inward application, by applying a kind of ointment; I found in about a fortnight a great deal of relief in my right arm, knee, and ancle; from the anguiſh of the gout it continued rather longer than I expected. I write this for the good of mankind.

EDWARD DIXON.

Glouceſter county, April 14, 1779.

I HEREBY certify, that my wife has been bad with rheumatic pains theſe ſix years, and captain Whiton ſent Mr. Logan to ſee her; when he came he ſaid he could relieve her, and in three weeks time ſhe was clear of all pains in her arms. This I write in behalf of Mr. Logan, as ſeveral doctors have had her in hand and did her no good.

EDWARD LAYTON.

Baltimore, Auguſt 6, 1779.

THIS is to certify, that Mr. Logan, of Annapolis, preſcribed medicines for John Hayman, who was confined to his bed with the rheumatiſm for a long time, by which I was reſtored to perfect health.

JOHN HAYMAN.

Kent county, April 11, 1781.

MICHAEL EARLE, Eſq; who had a white ſwelling for about ſixteen years, was alſo reſtored to perfect health by Mr. Logan's medicine.

Prince-George's county, February 8, 1781.

A GENTLEMAN who had the piles and gravel for about ſixteen years, was alſo reſtored to perfect health by Mr. Logan's medicine.

I ALSO relieve palſies, rheumatiſms, gout, gravel, fluxes, contractions of the limbs, white ſwellings, dropſy, running ulcers, &c. &c. I will take patients at my own houſe, or elſewhere in Annapolis; but cannot attend any in the country, except ſuch as are confined to their beds. Conſtant attendance will be given, by their very humble ſervant,

WILLIAM LOGAN.

PORTLAND,

A NEW TOWN, is now laid out, in lots, at the Ferry Branch of Patapſco, otherwiſe known by the name of Moale's-point, one mile ſouth weſt from Baltimore. The natural advantages of this ſituation for a town, navigation, and a ſafe harbour, need no deſcription to thoſe that know it; but to thoſe who are ſtrangers, it is neceſſary to inform them, that this ſituation invited the firſt ſettlers of Baltimore to fix on this and the oppoſite point, (which formed the harbour) as the moſt advantageous of any near the head of Cheſapeake bay; but were refuſed the ground by the owners, which fixed the town where it now ſtands. The harbour is commodious, the depth of water is ſuperior to any in the river, there being from twenty to forty feet water; the worm was never known to bite there; the ſituation for ſhip-building ſurpaſſes any on theſe waters, being contiguous to the improved ſtreets of Baltimore-town, to large bodies of timber from the foreſts, as well as by water from the creeks of the river and bay, and the extenſive peninſula of the eaſtern ſhore of Maryland and Virginia; and it cannot be doubted, by thoſe who know this ſituation, but it will be the grand reſort of trade and ſhipping, when the preſent navigation leading to this increaſing town, fills up with mud; an event which is approaching faſt. The next convenient ſituation will of courſe, be reſorted to, which none but this lays claim to. One third of the market truck that comes to Baltimore-town, croſſes this ferry, and ſettlers may conveniently be ſupplied on the ſpot.

Nearly the whole of the lots will be water-lots: the banks of the river are moſtly very high, which afford materials, on the ſpot, to make wharfs where ſhipping of any draught of water may lay along ſide the warehouſes, and deliver and receive their cargoes; the channel runs near the ſhore, and the large London ſhips that frequented the river before the war, preferred this harbour for ſafety and convenience. Its diſtance from the weſt end of Baltimore, where the chief part of the produce for ſhipping centers, is nearly the ſame as to Fell's-point, where the produce is now ſhipped. The main road to Annapolis, and the ſouthern ſtates, leads through this ſituation, where there is a public ferry. The ſtreets will be commodious, and the lots diſpoſed of on leaſe for ninety-nine years, renewable for ever, on a moderate ground rent. The plat may be now ſeen by applying to me in Baltimore. It will alſo be tranſmitted to the poſt-offices in the principal towns of the United States. tf

JONATHAN HUDSON.

Baltimore, July 15, 1783.

Annapolis, June 5, 1783.

TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT of LAND, lying in Frederick county, between Frederick and Baltimore towns, about 15 miles from the former and 35 miles from Baltimore-town, containing 580 acres more or leſs, well improved, with a dwelling houſe, two good barns, and all other neceſſary buildings, a peach orchard and apple orchard, containing 350 trees, 150 of which bear, the remainder was ſet this ſpring; ten acres of meadow ground cleared and encloſed, and a part ſewn down this ſpring with timothy; it is needleſs to give any further deſcription of this place. Any perſon who would incline to become a purchaſer, by applying to Mr. William Hobbs of Samuel, may be ſhewn the land, and indulged with credit, on giving bond and ſecurity for the performance of the contract they may enter into with the ſubſcriber, and have poſſeſſion ſoon enough to ſeed the ground.

Likewiſe to be ſold, a complete waggon and four horſes, and geers for the whole; likewiſe three or four healthy able-bodied negroes, and plantation utenſils. The perſonal property will be ſold for ready money, or ſhort credit with approved ſecurity.

Likewiſe to be rented for a term of years, a tan-yard in the city of Annapolis, where that buſineſs may be carried on to great advantage by a ſober induſtrious man who will apply to his buſineſs; the tenant may take the yard in the ſtate it is now in, or the ſubſcriber will put it in complete order, and give his encouragement to the induſtrious tenant.

12 THOMAS HYDE.

Anne-Arundel county, July 19, 1783.

To be ſold, at public vendue, on Wedneſday the 27th day of Auguſt next,

A LOT of land at Indian-landing, containing one fifth part of an acre, whereon is a good dwelling houſe, 37 feet by 16, with two rooms on a floor, very convenient for a ſtore, with a good cellar under one room, and a ſmall kitchen on the ſame lot of ground. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe may view the ſame any time before the day of ſale, and the terms of ſale may be known by applying to

w4 THOMAS SPURRIER.

ALL perſons indebted to Mr. John Parran, jun. late of Calvert county, deceaſed, are requeſted to diſcharge their accounts immediately, and ſuch as have any claims againſt his eſtate, are deſired to ſend in their accounts legally proved, that they may be ſettled by

15 JOHN CHESLEY, jun. adminiſtrator.

June 27, 1783.

ALL perſons having any claims againſt the eſtate of William Digges, late of Warburton, Prince George's county, deceaſed, either by bond, note, or open account, are requeſted to ſend them in, and thoſe indebted to make immediate payment.

GEORGE DIGGES, executor.

N. B. I have a griſt mill, on a good ſtream of water, near Piſcataway, Prince-George's county, with about fifteen acres of timothy meadow, which I will rent out on reaſonable terms, and may be entered upon the firſt day of Auguſt next; alſo will ſell or rent out ſeveral ſmall tracts of land. G. D.

Baltimore, July 5, 1783.

I HEREBY give notice to all whom it may concern, that I intend to apply by petition, to the next general aſſembly of the ſtate of Maryland, for a repeal of an act of aſſembly paſſed in April ſeſſion, 1782, entitled, An act to empower Catherine Woolſey, to ſell the real eſtate of George Woolſey, her late huſband, for the purpoſes therein mentioned.

4 *WILLIAM WOOLSEY.*

Auguſt 5, 1783.

To be SOLD, on the premiſes, the 23d inſtant,

THE plantation whereon James Hunter now lives, lying in Anne-Arundel county, near Queen-Anne, containing 120 acres more or leſs; there is on this plantation a very good dwelling houſe, kitchen, corn houſe, meat houſe, tobacco houſe, and other neceſſary out houſes. One third of the purchaſe money to be paid on the day of ſale, and for the remainder ſuch credit will be given as may be agreed upon on the day of ſale. The ſale to begin at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

3X NELSON REED.

Prince-George's county, June 17, 1783.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſubſcribers intend to petition the next general aſſembly (which ſhall ſit after the publication hereof eight weeks) for an act to make valid the title of the heir at law (now a minor) of Levin Covington, late of Prince-George's county, to a moiety of a mill and mill ſeat, lying and being in the aforeſaid county, which the ſaid Covington purchaſed of a certain Richard King, late of Charles county, paid the conſideration money, and died ſeiſed thereof.

7 SUSANNA COVINGTON,
LEVIN MACKALL.

Auguſt 5, 1783.

THE ſubſcriber, being appointed to pay off the following troops, viz. All ſoldiers who were left in the ſtate ſick in hoſpital, on furlough or otherwiſe abſent at the time the Maryland detachment marched to the northward in October laſt, together with ſuch as were enliſted after the fifth of October 1782, and the ſupernumeraries who came in from the ſouthward, under the command of major Roxburgh and others—they are therefore ordered to meet at Frederick-town, on the 5th day of next month, for that purpoſe.

In the interim, all of the above deſcription, to whom it will be more convenient, are directed to apply at Piſcataway, where attendance will be given.

Money is alſo lodged in my hands, for the payment of all officers belonging to the 2d regiment, according to a late arrangement, who have not received it.

25 HORATIO CLAGETT,
Capt. Maryland line.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to prefer a petition to the general aſſembly, at their next ſeſſion, praying an act may paſs, eſtabliſhing a road leading from the ſubſcriber's plantation, through Mr. Philemon Warfield's, into the main road, which road has been made uſe of without moleſtation upwards of thirty-ſeven years paſt, but is now ſtopped up. w8

2 *WILLIAM WOODWARD.*

OFFICE for CONFISCATED ESTATES,
Annapolis, July 3, 1783.

PURSUANT to a late act of the general aſſembly, will be ſold at public vendue, the following property, in order to diſcharge the debts due from the late proprietors thereof, viz.

At Annapolis, on Tueſday the 2d day of September next, that very valuable houſe and lot, late the property of Lloyd Dulany.

At Baltimore-town, on Thurſday the 4th following, the houſe and tract of ground in the vicinity of ſaid town, late the property and reſidence of Dr. Henry Stevenſon. Alſo at the ſame time and place, an undivided half of a water lot at Fell's point, late the property of Robert Chriſtie; and a good lot and dwelling houſe ſituate on Market-ſtreet, now in the tenure of Mr. Daniel Carroll, late the property of —— Lynch.

At Bladenſburg, on Monday the 8th following, the houſes and lots in ſaid town, and a very valuable plantation about three miles diſtant, late the property of Daniel Stephenſon.

One year's credit will be given, the purchaſers giving bond with ſecurity. All perſons having juſt claims againſt any of the ſaid eſtates, are requeſted to have them adjuſted by the auditor-general and intendant, which will entitle them to their proportionate part of the bonds, or of the caſh when paid.

By order,

7 J. DORSEY, clk.

On Tueſday the ſecond day of September next, will be ſold, for the benefit of the eſtate, to the higheſt bidder, for ready current money,

A LOT of ground in the city of Annapolis, diſtinguiſhed on the plat of the ſaid city, by the number 42, together with the dwelling houſe and other improvements thereon, late the property of Mrs. Anne Catharine Green, deceaſed. A good title will be made to the purchaſer by

6 *F. GREEN, adminiſtrator, and heir at law.*

Anne Arundel county, July 29, 1783.

To be ſold, on the premiſes, to the higheſt bidder, on Wedneſday the 24th of September next, if fair, if not the next fair day, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon,

THE ſubſcriber's plantation in Prince-George's county, laying on the main ſtream of that noted branch Collington, and between three and four miles from Queen-Anne, containing 549 acres of rich level land, well ſupplied with a number of other ſtreams, and remarkable for producing fine tobacco, Indian corn, wheat, rye, oats, &c. This land is loaded with the beſt building timber, rail ſtuff, and fire wood; the improvements, a dwelling houſe, 20 feet by 16, with a brick chimney, three tobacco houſes, a large new ſheded corn houſe, three apple orchards, and a variety of other kinds of fruit trees. The terms of payment will be made known on the day of ſale, and a good title given to the purchaſer, by

4 THOMAS HENRY HALL.

Juſt publiſhed, and to be ſold at the Printing-Office,

A

CIRCULAR LETTER

From his EXCELLENCY

GENERAL WASHINGTON,

TO THE

SEVERAL STATES,

CALLED

HIS LEGACY,

BEING HIS LAST PUBLIC COMMUNICATION.

George-town, Patowmack, July 21.

THIS is to give notice, that I intend to petition the next general aſſembly of Maryland, to obtain an act to lay out part of a tract of land called and known by the name of the Rock of Dumbarton, as an addition to George-town.

4 *THOMAS BEALL, of Georg.*

ALL perſons indebted to any of the late, or preſent, Publiſhers of this paper, are earneſtly requeſted to ſettle their accounts, by bond, note, or payment. FREDERICK GREEN.

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